THE MARSH ORCHID SALE.

A REMARKABLE COLLECTION TO BE OFFERED AT AUCTION.

About 1400 Specimens from 270 Varieties Collected by Yale's Famous Naturalist To Be Sold-Descriptions of Some-Art Collections Also Are Offered for Sale.

William W. Farnam, Esq., treasurer of Yale University, and Prof. Geroge J. Brush, execulate Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale, who left to that institution his beautiful country seat for use as a botanical garden and museum have arranged with the American Art Association of this city for the disposal at absolute public sale of Prof. Marsh's valuable collection of orchide, art objects, colonial furniture, rare rugs. The orchids comprise some 1,400 cimens and 270 varieties, including manyrare and fine speimens of the family. The collection will be sold at the American Art Galleries early in October, after due exhibition.

The paintings, art objects, curies, furniture, rugs, &c., number between 2,000 and 3,000 cataorue numbers, and consist of about 200 paintings d water colors, by American artists exclu sively, an extraordinary collection of Colonial furniture in fine condition, over 100 beautiful chairs, sideboards, bureaus, bedsteads, de. of early period, and beautiful workmanship, nearly 100 rare antique Oriental rugs, a large collection of old Japanese bronzes, lacquers, a, sword guards, netsukes, kakemonos, oks and prints, antique Chinese porcelains, aid English and Colonial china and glass and ted ware. Prof. Marsh was an intelligent ad indefatigable collector. The proceeds of the ale will go to Yale University to endow the Garden and Museum, provided for n Prof. Marsh's will.

The orchids in this collection include specims of the rarest kinds, as well as more familiar namples. Among them is the aerides Fieldingi ad two other classes of the same family. The prides is a genus of evergreen epiphytal orchids remarkable for the distinhously arranged, elecurling leaves and their long, loosely ranched racemes of deliciously scented and dicately colored flowers. In the collection are the three species Fieldingi, odoratum majus and Of this first species there are several warleties. It is commonly known as the Fox Brush orchid. The plant grows from two to three feet high. The flowers grow in branching racemes, which are sometimes three feet long. The flowers are a beautiful, clear white, mottled with rose. They bloom in May, June and July. The erides odoratum majus has its white leaves blotched with magenta, and the erides virens has bright green leaves with purple spots on the white leaves. There are three varieties of the This is a curious genus of orchid, of which about a score of species are known. It serves a place in every collection. It resembles the mrides somewhat, but the spreading petals and sepals are especially characteristic of the plant. They bloom in winter and the blossoms continue in perfection for six weeks. The genus comes from tropical and southern Africa, and is also found in the Mascaren Islands. The species in the sale are leonis, sanderlanum and sesquipeale.

Three specimens of the Arpophyllum Giganteum are to be sold. This is the finest species of this orchid. The beautiful, upright rim of flowers are charmingly arranged and look like rows of small shells clustered around the spike of the flower. This is sometimes a foot long. The flowers are dark purple and rose-colored. The leaves are dark green. The flowers bloom during Mayand June and last three weeks. They are found in Mexico and Central America.

Of the Brassia there are four specimens in Lie collection, in addition to the simple Brassia. They are the Verrucosa, the Caudatum and the Bignata. The single Brassia which comes from tropical regions of South America, Brazil, the West Indies and Mexico, has about twenty different species. Some of these are dull in colo while others are of sufficient beauty to entitle them to a place in every collection. Specimens of this latter kind are to be found in the sale. The evergreen foliage is more than a foot long. The bulbophyllum barbigerum is represented in the collection. It is a curious, dwarf-growing plant with dark, oblong, green leaves. The sepals are greenish brown, and the lip is a long yellowish body with a brush of purple threads attached to its tip. They are so fine and delicate that the slightest breath of air sets them into motion The flower is so delicate and so sensitive to the slightest movement that it gives one the impression of being a living thing.

Burlingtonia decora picta, the small, compact grow ng orchid so popular with collectors is repsented at the sale by one of the best species. The flowers are white, touched with deep rose and some of the species bear as many as twenty blossoms. The leaves are linear, oblong and sathery. This species blooms best during the winter months. They are found in the tropical regions of South America.

Two specimens of calanthe vestita are in the These orchids are of great beauty and highly decorative. Frequently a plant of this flower will have thirty spikes, and on every spike will be from twenty to thirty blossoms.

Particularly rich in specimens of the attleya to the Marsh collection. Forty different species are represented in the catalogue. This is one of the most popular orchids and the most beautiful lor. The flowers are large, graceful in shape and they are not surpassed by any of the orchid family in the richness and variety of their coloring. Violet, magenta, crimson, white, rose yellow and mauve are the colors represented in this genus. The spike will sometimes contain as many as nine flowers. In some rare cases thirty flowers have blossomed on a spike. New spe cies of this family are constantly obtained through the industry of hybridizers and collectors. The specimens in the sale are cattleys amethysic glossa, aurea, bicolor, bogotensis, bowringiana, chocoensis, citrina, dayana, dowiana, dowiana aurea, eldorado, ernestii, forbesii, gaskelliana gigas, gigas sanderlana, guatemala@is, harri soniana, intermedia, intermedia superso, labiata. laurenceana, leopoldii, lobata, loddigesii, luteole maxima, maxima peruviensis, mendelti, mossiae percivaliana, perrinii, sanderiana, skinneri, speciosissima, trianas, trianas alba, trianas achros

dere, velutina, walkeriana, warnerii. Some of these are remarkably fine specimens The Chysisaurea is represented by three lots This orchid is white, and when well grown produces a myriad of snowy white blossoms. The stems are thick and about a foot long. The species is found in Mexico and California. The specimen aurea offered here differs from the simple flower in that the blossom is yellow touched with red. The circhea viridis maculata, the Indian orchids found also in Australia and the Mascaxen Islands are included in the collection and so are seeral species of the coelogyne cristata, considered especially a magnificant orchid. It is a dwarf with leaves about six inches long. The flowers. which are three or four inches broad, are pure white with only a small blotch of yellow on them. It is considered one of the finest orchids grown, and a plant which produced 600 flowers is on rec-Of the genus, the collection contains the following species: cristata, dayana, flaccida, festerman, massangeana and ocellata. Of the cymbidium, there are three species represented: alo florum, churneum and lowianum. These are the most attractive of the genus. Some of the specles produce white bloossoms while others are

The Cypripedium is represented in the collection by seventy two specimens. These are: Ainswor thi, almum. amandum. arthurianum. asburtonia; barbatum, hifforum, giganteum grandiflorum, bellatulum, boxalii, callosum, calaphyllum, candidum, cardinale, caudatum, chamberlanianum, charlesworthii, ciliolare, conchiferum, crossianum curtisti, dautherii, dayanum, dominianum, drutyi, godseffianum, grande, harrisianum, harrisianum liglum, hartwegii, haynaldianum, hincksianum, hirsutissimum, hookerse, hybridum, insigne naigne chantinii, insigne maulei, io, io grande laurenceanum, lævigatum, lacanum, anum, longifolium, mastersianum, lowit, melanophthalmum, nicholsonianum, nitens, mor morophilium, niveum, obscurum, cenanthum, par dinum, parishii, pluneurum, politum, porphy renum, prestana, robelenii, rocziii, rochachildierum, spicerianum, sillurum, stonel, super

Most of the species have beautiful foliage as well as flowers. They are divided into two families, terrestial and epiphytal. The color of different species offers a wide variety, although it is doubtful if they are as brilliant as some others. The most common name of the genus is, "Our Lady Slipper," from the form of the flower. The tropical species of the orchids are almost wholly dwarf. Sometimes the leaves are beautifully colored with

the varied greens There are also forty specimens of the Deproblum which is a genus of the orchid family almost as large as the preceding flower. The species included in the catalogue of the sale are: Ainsworthii, aggregatum, brymerianum, capillipes, cam-bridgeanum, chrysanthum, chryseum, chrysatoxum, clavatum, crepidatum, cretaceum, dalhousianum, densiflorum, devonianum, farmeri, findleyanum, formosum giganteum, freemani, gibsonii, formosum, glumaceium, heterocarpum, jamesianum, jenkinsti, marmoratum, moschatum, nobile, nodatum, parishii, pierardii, primulinum, pulchellum, suavissimum, superbum, super bum giganteum, sangiunum, thyrsiflorum, torile, forile roseum, and wardianum.

The Dendrobium has many beautiful species mong its branches. Some of them produce very large flowers, beautifully delicate in color and fragrant. Some bloom abundantly and some are evergreen, retaining their leaves during every season of the year. In all there are 300 species this orchid. They are found in Japan, Australia and throughout India where they grow in particular abundance. The specimens offered in the collection are some of the most beautiful in the genuis and unlike some of the other species are beautiful enough to be interesting to the amateur collector as well as to the botanist.

Of the Laclia there are sixteen species in the sale. This is one of the most beautiful specimens of the epiphytal orchid. There are many species. They excel especially in the beauty of their flowers, although the leaves are ever green and beautiful in many respects. The species offered are acuminata, autumnalis, albida, anceps, anceps stella, anceps alba, crispa, elegans, flacida, gouldiana, harpophylla, perrinii, purpurata, peduncularis, tenebrosa and xanthina.

The oncidium is also represented by a number

of species in the collection. The ampliatum, majus, aurosum, caesium, cheirophorum, flexlosum, Fostermanti, incurvum, leucochlium, limminghii, maculacum, obryzatum, papilio, sporacelatum, and unguiculatum are among them. The oncidium is one of the oldest and largest specimens of the orchid family. More than two hundred and fifty species are known. All are evergreen and the flowers especially showy and beautiful. The specimens mentioned here are among the most admired. They come from Brazil, Mexico, Ecuador, New Granada and the West Indies. Other orchids in the collection which will

soon be on exhibition are the following: Epidendrum ciliare, epidendrum auranticum epidendrum nemorale, epidendrum nemorale majus, eria cylindricaeria, floribunda, gomeria planifolia, gongora maculata, liparis longipes, lucaste cruenta, lucaste reppei, lucaste harrisoniæ luscate skinneri, lucaste terragona, lucaste sp., masdevallia chelsoni, miltonia moreliana, odontoglossum alexandra, odontoglossum citrosmum, odontoglossum odoratum, odontoglossum pulchellum, odontoglossum sp., phalmnopsis schillerians, phiolodita imbricata, pilumma fragana, pleurodhallis sp., sarcopodium lobbii schomburghia crispa, scuticaria steelii, sobralia macrantha sohrbralia leuconantha, stanhopea maculata, stanhopea tigrinum, stanhopea sp., thunia bensonim, thunia marshalllana, trichopilia tortilia, uropedium lindeni, vauda insignis, vauda kimballiana, vauda suavis, zygopetalum crinitum, masdevallia hout-teans, masdevallia maculata, maxillaria hyacinthina, maxillaria harrisana and maxillaria

augusta flora. In all about 1,400 specimens will be offered and 1,358 seedlings.

WRECKED BY ELECTRICITY.

How an Antiquated Bridge Was Got Rid Of Easily and in a Hurry.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. When the old wooden bridge over the Wabash River at Clinton, Ind., fell with a crashlast week new use was demonstrated for electricity. A novel experiment had been tried and proven remarkably successful. It was wrecking a bridge

by electric current The old bridge at Clinton was built in 1853, and was a frame structure supported on stone piera. It consisted of three spans, with a total length of 735 feet. Originally the bridge benged to a stock company, and enjoyed the distinction of being the only tell bridge in the State of Indiana. But lately is had passed into the control of one man, and became rather unsafe for use.

When with the progress of time the old bridge became antiguated it was decided to replace it with one of more modern design and of durable construction. The county authorities purchased the approaches, piers and abutments, and entered into contract for a new steel superstruct ure to be erected on the existing piers and abutments, which were of ample strength and in good condition.

The owner of the old bridge agreed to remove the frame structure within thirty days. He found, lowever, that this was no easy accomplishment He travelled about consulted bridge and house wreckers, wrote letters, and sent telegrams, but all to no purpose. No company or individual was found that would agree to take down the imbers, leaving the masonry intact, in the time available. The thirty days passed, and the old oridge still stood.

The owner succeeded in getting an extension of a week, but he was at his wit's end. The structure could be blown up with dynamite, but the explosion would destroy the piers also. It could be set on fire, but that would crack or injure the masonry. Several other plans were suggested. but the only sure way seemed to be the erection of false work, and that method was out of the uestion, owing to the shortness of time allotted for the work.

At this functure, H. N. Mills an electriciar living in Clinton, suggested the use of electricity He agreed to wreck the wooden bridge structure rithout injuring the piers. Although the un dertaking was a novel one. Mr. Mills was con fident that his method must prove successful and he was right. His offer was gladly accepted The method adopted was perfectly simple and his is the way it was put into execution:

Each span of the bridge was composed of nine chords, each consisting of three timbers. Therefore if these twenty-seven sills were cut simul taneously the span would drop between the piers to the river beneath. This was what was actually done, the cutting being accomplished by burning through the wood by loops of iron resistance wire made red-hot by the passage of an electric urrent and weighted down by sash weights The timbers were of yellow poplar and nine inches square. Each one was burned simultaneously n two places. Thus the mass of timbers dropped well inside the piers without injuring them. It took one hour and forty minutes to wreck each

Examination after the fall of the bridge shower that all the sills were burned by the wire loops n exactly the same manner-five inches deep from the top and three inches deep on the sides When this depth was reached the weight of the span fractured the remaining wood. The cut made by the hot wire was quite sharp and clean, and the wood was not charred more than an inch from the place of fracture.

The plan was successful in every particular, and Mr. Mills was the recipient of many con gratulations. The current was first turned of about 5 o'clock in the morning on the day of the wrecking, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the last span crashed to the river bed and a great shout of admiration went up from the throats of about 2,000 spectators who witnessed the feat. This is the latest and most novel of the many ses of electricity.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Wide Charity. The Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital

seld a meeting yesterday, at which they passed resolutions expressing regret at the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was a member of the board. Mr. Vanderbilt, the resolutions said, not only sent many people to the hospital, but visited many of them at their bedsides, or sent friendly messages, or other tokens of his personal interest in their welfare.

ASSESSED JUDGES TESTIFY. PAID FROM \$2,500 TO \$10,000 EACH

FOR CAMPAIGN EXPENSES. Most of the Witnesses from the Supreme Bench Seem to Think Judges Should Pay Like Other Candidates—Justice Mac-MacLean Paid Nothing - Patronage

Kather a Burden Than An Advantage. It was Judges' day with the Mazet Committee yesterday. The views of the Supreme Court Justices on the propriety and desirability of contributions to political organizations by candidates for the bench were asked for. Most of the Judges thought, personally, that it would be pleasant thing if such assessments were not levied, but at the same time, saw no impropriety in a candidate for the bench helping to defray the legitimate expenses of his election All but one had paid for this purpose sums of money varying from \$2,500 to \$10,000.

First of the judicial witnesses called was Justice Edward Patterson of the Appellate branch of the Supreme Court. Chairman Mazet told the witness that the City Club, the Citizens' Union, the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations had expressed a desire to have the matter of judicial assessments investigated.

"You paid an election assessment, did you not?" said Mr. Moss.
"I did," replied the witness; "but I do not

"Was it several thousand dollars?" asked the

"Yes; I should say several thousand dol-"To whom?" "To the County Democracy. I was nomi-

nated by the County Democracy and endorsed by Tammany Hall. I made no contribution to Don't you think it would be a good thing if the system of campaign assessments of candi-

dates for judgeships could be done away with? "It would be a relief, certainly," replied the witness. "Not that such a contribution has any effect upon a Judge's official acts, however. There are certain legitimate expenses to be met in every campaign, and unless the candidates contribute to defray these. I don't see quite how they are to be paid. Still, I should like to see the assessments stopped." Justice Gildersleeve said in answer to Mr.

"I was elected to the Supreme Court bench in 1891 and made a contribution for election expenses of between \$4,000 and \$5,000, as I remember it. As I was ill at the time. I did not pay out the money personally."

Moss's questions:

"When you were elected to the Court of General Sessions did you contribute?" asked Mr. Moss.

that I could pay any amount I wished."
"Do you approve of the system?" "To expect large contributions from candi-dates for judicial offices is a bad thing. Still, I

see no reason why they should be entirely exempted from campaign expenses. This was very much the sentiment of the next witness, Justice Glegerich, who had given \$5,000 to the Chairman of the Tammany Hall

Finance Committee.

"So long as campaign expenses must be met," said he. "I see no way in which the assessment system can be avoided."

Justice Scott had given John C. Sheehan, representing Tammany Hall, \$8.820 for campaign extenses.

"Who fixed the amount of your assessment?" asked Mr. Moss.
"I did at first," said the witness. "I told Mr. Sheehan I wanted to pay my share and suggested \$5,000. Later, he said that my share would be about \$8,820. I suppose he got that figure by reckoning on \$10 for each election district."

Have you any remedy to suggest for the present system?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Well, these expenses must be paid," said the witness. "It is better that the candidate should pay them himself rather than that somebody should pay them for him. That would put him under obligations and I would suggest a law prescribing the purposes for which campaign contributions are to be spent and requiring a strict accounting of them.

That would prevent evils."

Justice Bischoff testified that he had vaid \$10,000.

"It was a voluntary contribution," said he.

Justice Bischoff testified that he had paid \$10,000.

"It was a voluntary contribution," said he. "I asked to whom I was to give the money and they said to Sheriff Gorman at Tammany Hail. So I left a check of \$10,000 for him." "Would you like to see the system done away with?" asked Mr. Moss.
"It would be a good thing," said Justice Bischoff. "I think that it would be well, also, if all patronage were to be taken from the Justices. The profit of refereeahips, however, is much overrated. In my court I have referred many eases to my stenographer, and in most of them there was no fee."

"Have you ever had any persons suggested to you for appointment as referee by any political leader?" asked Mr. Moss.
"Never," was the reply. "and I should resent

cal leader?" asked Mr. Moss.
"Never," was the reply, "and I should resent any such suggestion.
Like Justice Bischoff, Justice McAdam, who came next, had made a voluntary contribution of \$10,000. He fixed the amount himself. ne said. He thought a change would be a good thing for the Justices, but a bad one for the organization. He saw no imprepriety in judicial candidates paying their share of the

judicial candidates paying their share of the expenses.

What is your view of patronage in the gift of the Justices?" asked Mr. Moss.

I should like to see it done away with. We could get along much better if we didn't have to give out references. It is necessary that there should be referees, but I should like to see a system inaugurated like that of the Master in Chancery.

Justice McAdam advocated also the requiring of bonds from referees. He was followed by Justice Dugro, who had made a contribution when he was elected to the bench in 1886; about \$10,000, he thought.

"Does not this system of large contributions practically bar out a poor man from the bench?" asked Mr. Moss.

"A poor man could borrow the money, I sup-

asked Mr. Moss.

"A poor man could borrow the money, I suppose," was the reply.

"Supposing a lawyer should lead him the money and atterward ask for an appointment as referee?" s referee?"
"That would be an undesirable situation,"

admitted the witness.

Justice Fitzgerald, who was elected last year and paid to John J. McQuade, treasurer of Tammany Hall, \$5,000, considered that to be about the proper amount, and when he was elected to the Court of General Sessions he had a hard political fight before him, and his contribution then was larger.

"It would be a good thing," he said, "If there could be a system by which no candidates would be expected to make campaign contributions; but it ought to a not undical cantions." would be expected to make campaign contribu-tions; but it ought to apply, not to judicial can-didates alone, but to all.

It was to Richard Croker that Justice Beach, the next witness, paid his \$5,000 assessment.

"You understood that the custom of contrib-uting a certain amount existed?" asked Mr. Moss.

That contribution was made in response to "That contribution was made in response to the requests of several gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Croker." replied the witness. "That was about the sum. I reckoned that would pay my share in the expenses of the campaign. I can't see why judicial candidates shouldn't pay their share of campaign expenses as well as others." In regard to referees, the witness said that the present system worked very well, so far as he had had experience.

In regard to referees, the witness said that the present system worked very well, so far as he had had experience.

Justice Beekman favored a law relieving the candidates for the bench of the assessments. He had paid \$4,707. As to referees, he spoke of a bill introduced in 1807, providing for the appointment of fifty referees by the justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

"That was a political bill," said he, "looking to getting more revenues for Republicans. It was opposed by Speaker O'Grady and he deserves great credit for opposing it. I don't believe that political considerations govern the justices in the appointment of referees. For myself, I have appointment of referees. For myself, I have appointing referees changed so that the appointments should not be made from the bench, but I can't see any better way to serve the public interests than by the presserve the public interests than by the pres-

ent system."

Sustles Trunx testified that he had paid

\$2,500 to John C. Sheehan and \$25 to the
Toumany Times. He saw no harm, he said, in
undiciary candidates making small contribuitions. Very large amounts, such as \$20,000, he
thought, would not be advisable.
"Bo you think \$2,500 about the proper
amount?" asked Mr. Moss. amount?" nsked Mr. Moss.
"That's what I was asked for and I paid it."

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was the reply. "It all depends on a man's views. If he thinks it's wrong to pay \$5,000 he ought not to do it. If he thinks it's right there's no reason why he shouldn't pay it."

As to a law establishing a board of referees, the witness said briefly that if such a law were passed he would obey it.

Next and last came Justice MacLean, the only one of the justices who declared that he had paid no contribution. As to whether that was an unusual thing he had no opinion to offer. He was never asked for an assessment, he said. He had no opinion on the referee question and was excused. The Committee then adjourned to this morning. John D. Little. Speaker of the Lower House of Georgia, listened to the proceedings of the Committee yesterday.

ROCHESTER TRAMSTERS' STRIKE.

Contractors and Builders Appeal to the Sheriff and Mayor for Protection. ROCHESTER, Sept. 25.-The Builders' Exchange, or organization of contractors and builders, made an united appeal to the Sheriff of Monroe county to-day for protection against the striking teamsters. They represented the nost prominent street and building contracting firms in the city. They reported to him hat they were afraid of riots and bloodshed at the sandbanks; that their property is unsafe and practically in the hands of a mob, and finally that they, as taxpayers and citizens, were entitled to the protection of their propery from the hands of the strikers.

Sheriff Schroth promised them a dozen or more special deputies, who are to remain on guard and see that there is no interference with the contractors' rights.

The contractors then went to the Mayor and asked the protection of the city police. This was promised them. They then went to the aw office of the Hon. George Raines for the purpose of retaining him in a civil action to be brought against the striking teamsters who are financially responsible. The strikers are il members of the Teamsters' Union.

The largest parade of the strikers yet held began at 7 o'clock this morning. A body of police went along with them to prevent rioting. Reports came in from time to time to the effect that the strikers were dumping the loads of sand of non-union men into the middle of the road. These reports came from six different sandbanks. The paraders west to the sandbanks on the outskirts and to various improvements, and where teams were found working, in most cases the drivers were induced to join the parade. By noon there were fully 200 teams in line, and as far as the teaming was concerned work on public improvements was practically tied up. The strike is now more general than it has been at any previous time and unless the contractors and strikers reach as agreement, some of the street inprovements under way age not likely to be completed before winter sets in But there is no prosability of an agreement as yet. The contractors maintain that they will not pay the \$3.50 a day demanded and have announced that they will purchase teams of their own to complete the work. The strikers, on the other hand, are equally firm and say they will not give in. They allege, that the contractors cannot buy enough wide-tired wagons. The strikers made a new move to-day against. police went along with them to prevent riot-

wagons in the dity to do their teaming, and the ordinance prevents the use of narrow-tired wagons.

The strikers made a new move to-day against the farmers' teams and contractors using their own teams. Most of the farmers and siso several of the acontractors, have narrow-tired wagons. To-day, wherever a narrow-tired wagon was found in use on the public improvements, the strikers insisted that Lieut. Sherman arrest the drivers for violation of the wide-tire ordinance. No arrests were made, but Lieut. Sherman said warrants would be sworn out for Harry Hooker, son of Contractor H. H. Hooker, and George Belt, a driver, who were found using narrow-tired wagons. Hooker drew aload of curb stone for the University avenue improvement, which his father is completing, and Belt was found drawing sand from the Cuiver street sandbank. C. J. Wagner, who was among the striking teamsters, cut the harness of a non-union man last Saturday, and was promptly arrested. He was paroled to-day. The strikers say he is not a member of their union.

SOUTHERN MILL EXPANSION. The Increase in Looms and Spindles Since

Last Year Largely in the Southern States. The cotton crop of 1898-1899 breaks all pre vious records in the United States, not only crossing the 11,000,000 bales line, but exceeding the crop of last year by 45,000 bales. Two-thirds of the product of American cotton fields are exported each year to foreign countries, the land. Other countries, however, France, Germany, Japan, China and Belgium take some. The most interesting feature of this year's cotton product, perhaps, is the fact that there has been an enormous increase in the amount of cotton manufactures in Southern States compared with the amount of cotton manufactured in the North, where, heretofore, the chief cotton factories

The record of cotton manufacture is a record of mills in operation, and of the number of bales of cotton consumed. Compared with a year ago, there has been an increase in the whole Northern region of the United States of 50,000 spindles only, whereas the South has gained more than 300,000 spindles or six times as much. The nber of spindles in both parts of the country was 17,500,000 last year, and, as may be seen, the increase in the South has been relatively very much farger. In 1894, there were 2,100,000 spindles in the twelve Southern States in which there was any appreciable amount of cotton manufactured. In 1896, the total had risen to 2,701,000 In 1898, it was 3,500,000, and this year it is 3,800-000. The gain in the number of looms was correspondingly large, from 52,000 in 1894 to 70,000

in 1896, 91,000 in 1898 and 95,000 this year. It has been a matter of wonder why in Southern States where cotton is raised, water power is abundant, labor is cheap, rents are small, knowledge of cotton and cotton goods extensive and the opportunities for the investment of capital omparatively few, there should be such a small amount of cotton manufacture, and the cotton dealers should find profit in shipping at consider able expense their product either to New England factories or abroad. It has been pointed out frequently that a probable element in the future prosperity of the New or Industrial South would be found in the more general manufacture of otton goods in mills nearer the chief source o cotton supply. There are now 414 such mills 75 in South Carolina, 67 in Georgia, 37 in Alabama, 23 in Tennessee, 11 in Virginia, 10 in Kentucky, 7 in Mississippi, 5 in Texas - now the chief

otton State-4 each in Louisiana and Arkansas -a large cotton-producing State -and 3 in Mis-couri. These Southern cotton mills consume a year 1,400,000 bales, or twice as much as they did five years ago, an encouraging sign those familiar with the opportunities which the South offers for cotton manufacture. In addition to the cheapness of

abundance of water power, the proximity to the source of products and the opportunities for a ready market, Southern cotton manufactures enjoy, when in competition with New England dealers, a considerable advantage in climate The absence of severe weather allows the mills o be operated in the South at all times of the year, whereas the temperature in Massachusetts and Rhode Island frequently interferes with work The mills operated by water power are much South. The South is less likely to be affected by a hot spell in the summer than the North. A still more important climatic condition is the humidity of the atmosphere. The air must be moist, otherwise the cotton yarn will break; and so necessary is this moisture that in many of the English and Northern factories, expensive machinery is provided to preserve the proper humidity in the atmosphere, and it is for this reason that those Massachusetts mills nearest the ocean enjoy an advantage which has been unsuc fully sought by those either inland or remote from the sea. The Southern manufacture of cotton is now a considerable item in the industrial prosperity of the South, and the large increase in the number of looms and spindles in the year of the record-breaking cotton crop is a circumstance

Ex-Speaker Reed's Law Firm. Now that Thomas B. Reed has joined the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, the firm's name has been changed to Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum.

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FLOGGING SAVED HIS LIFE. ETHAN PALMER TOOK A PERY LARGE DOSE OF LAUDANUM.

eighbors Walked Up and Down for Four Hours and Beat Him Vigorously on the Back and Legs with Switches-When He Awoke He Thought Bees Had Stung Him ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 25.-Ethan almer, a flower grower, is black and blue from the back of his neck to his heels as a result of the whipping he received from his friends and neighbors on Sunday afternoon. They were trying to save him from death by laudanum poisoning, and they succeeded. He took a big dose of the poison, so he and his family say, because he was made frantic by a toothache and wanted to stop it onickly. The dose, without doubt, would have killed him if it hadn't been

for the whipping. Palmer lives in a small farmhouse a mile or o from the village. Besides growing flowers for market he drives a baker's wagon. He knows everybody in Atlantic Highlands and everybody likes him. Lately he has been more riess involved in business complications is which he has had the sympathy of everybody that knew about them. When his hired maappeared in front of the Zableys' house over he way just after noon on Sunday and shouted that Palmer had taken poison and help was wanted, the whole neighborhood was aroused.

One young man ran all the way to the village and clean across it to Dr. Van Maters. In very little more than a quarter of an hour the phy sician's buggy came whirling up the hill, over the railroad crossing, in a cloud of dust. He went up into Palmer's room, where Mrs. Palmer and the elder Harry Zebley were punching and shaking the unconscious man, trying to rouse him. The doctor took one look at the patient another at the empty bottle labelled "Laudanum" on the floor. He gave hypodermic in sections to counteract the effect of the opium. and then prescribed the treatment by agitation which developed, as the afternoon went on nto a stiffer lambasting than any Atlantic Highlands small boy ever dreamed of in his

vorst nightmare. Harry Zebley and his grown son Harry picked Palmer up and carried him down to the ront of the house, where there is a verandah twenty-five feet long. Palmer's appearance as, he swung helplessly between the two Zeblevs called forth groans of commiseration rom the crowd of women had gathered at the house. The young man who ran for the doctor, and who is a thoroughly atheletic individual. went out into the orchard and cut five or six of them was an inch in diameter at the butt end. He took one of them in his right hand, tucked the rest under his left arm and fell in behind the Zebleys as they tramped with Palmer up and down the verandah. At every step he whacked Palmer's back or legs with the witch.

"Oh, dear, it does seem so cruel," the women nurmured to one another. After the fifth or sixth blow some of them clamored for the whipping to stop. It was not right, they said, that men should be allowed to use another man so, when he wasn't able to protest or help himself, and everybody could see it wasn't doing the least bit of good.

But the whipping went right on. One apple switch after another was worn out across Paimer's back and legs. The walk up and down the verandah was so short and necessitated so many turns that the men who were supporting Palmer found themselves becoming dirzy They took him out across the street and walked him up and down the sidewalk for an eighth of a mile above and below the house. At every limp, dragging, helpless step they made him take, the switch came stinging across his legs. The first lictor's arm gave out, and another took his place and then two others. Two men were kept busy cutting and trimming switches. Some of the whippers preferred to use bundles of rods tied together and wielded in both hands. As Palmer was carried up and down the sidewalk, twenty or thirty of his neighbors walked in front, behind and on both sides advising, asking questions, and giving direc-

tions for laying on the whips. The whipping began at about half-past one o'clock. At about a quarter of four Palmer's evelids began to twitch and to lift sluggishly Word went through the crowd that he was saved. The crowd that walked with him doubled. Five or six men caught up switches and began to lay them on. It sounded as though five men were beating as many carpets most vigorously. Little by little the signs of returning consciousness appeared. By halfpast 5 o'clock, after four hours of steady flogging. Palmer was able to walk by himself. The men at his side simply guided him and kept him from stumbling. The whipping still went on. Dr. Van Mater then said that he thought enough had been done and that Palmer could be kept awake as long as was necessary without more violence. He went up to Palmer and asked:

"How do you feel, Ethan?" "I'm all right," said Palmer, drowally. "I'm am all right. But I guess I've been stung by bees considerable." He reached vaguely around to the place where the most of his stripes had fallen. "Darn those bees," he murmured, "they

It was not until this morning that he knew what had actually happened to him. He will have no opportunity to forget however for many a day to come. At present he is sleeping face down and eating his meals from the mantelpiece. He was up and about his work to-day, although he said he didn't feel first rate.

HAIR CAUGHT IN THE MACHINERY. Girl's Father Acted Promptly and Probably

Lizzie Gerson, 16 years old, of 18 Cherry street, who is employed in Ritter Bros.' belt factory at 119 Spring street, was bending to pick up something from the floor yesterday when her bair, plaited into a braid, fell over her shoulder and wound around a moving belt. The girl screamed and her father, who was at work near by, heard her. He turned off the electric current which moved the machinery and brought the belt to a standstill just in time to prevent his daughter from beling drawn into a maze of wheels. She was not hurt but was badly frightened.

Simon Bergman, manufacturer of trousers at 37 and 39 West Fourth street, has filed a pe tition in bankrupter with liabilities \$8,080 and assets \$2,308.

Thomas J. Heune, tailor, of 237 Fifth aveque has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities \$5.084, and nominal assets \$136. Rosins and Augustine Neuville, players and theatrical managers, of D East Fourteenth

1897.

Henry J. Schloss, formerly a clothing manufacturer at 053 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities \$735,162 and no assets. His firm falled in 1893.

Deputy Sheriff Roberts received an execution yesterday against the Lexington Avenue Lec Company, 107th street and Lexington avenue, for \$4,021 in favor of Daires. Prints & Co.

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BLUE HEN CHICKENS WARY.

The Delaware Democrats Mean to Be on the Right Side in the 1900 Fight. It is the boast of the Democrats of Delaware that they are not committed either to gold or free silver, but are free, after more than four years' ontroversy, to take any position they prefer of tional Convention, the Delaware Democrats, at their State convention, declared that they were "in favor of maintaining the present monetary standard.

and are opposed to the free coinage of silver or to compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Gov-ernment." They assigned as their reason for this sound position that "the plain people of this country, who for the most part depend upon the wages they receive, are exposed to experiments in finance. The Delaware delegates in Chicago were divided on the question, some of them accepting and others rejecting the platform adopted by their After Bryan was nominated, the Delaware State Convention in August left out any reference to the silver plank, and left out also any opposition to it. They, therefore, prosecuted their fight -which was

insuccessful-on the somewhat peculiar plan of ignoring the chief issue of the Presidential fight. in 1898 there was another Democratic State cor vention in Delaware, and in the futile effort to econcile the differences between Delaware Dem crate they adopted a declaration to the effect that the necessity of reforming our currency system is admitted," but they did not suggest any remedy for the evil they described. They are now "point ing with pride" to the fact that if for any reason the issue of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 is to be eliminated from next year's Democratic platform, the Delaware Democrats will have nothing to retract and "no harsh words to swallow, in order to place themselves in the Democratic line of battle for 1900."

The explanation of the reluctance of the Delaware Democrats to come out boldly for either gold or silver is to be found in the fact that the forces of the two factions are almost equally strong in that State. Southern Delaware, including Kent and Sussex counties, is a farming and fruit-growing region, in which ready money is often scarce. Or the other hand, the northern counties of Delaware, as Newcastle, which includes the city of Wilming ton, have been going ahead at a lively rate. Wilmington is a city of 75,000 population, with exten sive foundry and machine works, and its increase in roting population is so rapid as to be a menace t the political supremacy of the other counties. To sacrifice the support of the gold men of Wilmington by "coming out for silver, "would be to make the State incontestably Republican; to declare for gold would be to put the party out of line with its leclarations in other States, and as the Democrats of Delaware are kept together more through past traditions than anything else, that would never do either. So they persist in the straddle as to the currency, and profess to be proud of their shrewdness in this particular.

Coming to Preach in Dr. John Hall's Pulpit. MONTBEAL, Sept. 25.-The Rev. Dr. James Barclay, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church of this city, will preach in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, on Sunday, in view of a possible call to the pulpit of that church being extended to him. Dr. Barclay is one of Queen Victoria's chaplains, always officiating at Baimoral Chatle when in Scotland. He has been in Montreal about fifteen years, coming to St. Paul's Church from Edinburgh.

Minnie Seligman Cutting Wants Alimony In an action which Robert L. Cutting brought for an absolute divorce from Minnie Seligman, for an absolute divorce from Minnie Seligman, the actreas now playing at the Bijou Theatre, the defendant has obtained an order requiring Cutting to show cause why he should not pay her counsel fee and alimony, pending the action. Mrs. Cutting has made counter charges against her husband on which she also asks for an absolute divorce. The motion came on before Justice Truax of the Supreme Court resterday for argument, but on consent of counsel, was adjourned.

The Chances Are Very Much More Than favorable for filling your Hotel or Boarding House with desirable patrons if you place mour advertising in The Bun's columns.—Adv.

COOKING FOR SICK SOLDIERS. A Queer Branch of the Culinary Art Taughs

in Washington City. From the Boston Exening Transcript. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- One of the most interesting schools in cooking for the sick to

be found anywhere is now at the Washington Barracks, where Miss Elizabeth Stack is teaching the privates who have enlisted for service in the Hospital Corps the art of preparing food suitable for invalid and convalescent soldiers. This is a new idea. Hospital stewards bave, of course, received instructions of this sort before, but the taking of the raw volunteers and drilling them in the niceties of cooking is something new. So successful has it been that the authorities at San Fransicco have been directed by the War Department to open a similar course of instruction for the volunteers there.

Miss Stack has classes numbering in all about

fifty, and they are taught in groups of about onethird that number. The course is to consist of twenty four lessons and four reviews. The pupils are sturdy men, fresh from a great varlety of occupations cab drivers, barbers, stagecarpenters, brick masons, teamsters, &c., and one man is a physician of five years' standing. The course begins with milk, and these men are taught processes of sterilizing and pasteur-izing and the uses of milk in various stages of convalescence. Similar studies in water follow. Then come the broths and jellies, and after that the cereals. The possibilities of rice form a large chapter in the instruction, for it is taken for granted that at Manila this will be the most easily obtained of the cereal foods. Another branch of the instruction is to take the various army rations, the emergency, the travel and the regular ration, and see what can be done with them in the way of making them adaptable to the needs of the sick. The ways of preparing bacon so that it will be more digestible are carefully considered. As for bardtack, Miss Stack shows her pupils ten different methods of preparing it. The travel fation, which is much condensed in all things, is also a sub ject of study in the same way. The cooking of the ordinary company ration is not a part of this course, because that falls to the company cooks, who may need the instruction just as much as the privates in the Hospital Corps, but as yet they do not get it except in the hard school of experience. It usually happens, that a company of volunteers contains at least one man

who has served as cook in a hotel or restaurant. His experience is usually drafted intoservice. The way the men take hold of this work is surprising. Most of them appear amazed at the possibilities in the line of scientific cooking, and where they have homes they usually announce that they will effect a revolution in cooking there upon their return. The barbers are said to take to cooking very naturally. Some of the men f other occupations make very hard work of it. The other day Miss Stack took some work away from one of the men, saying: "Let me show you how to do this." The man looked on and replied disdainfully: "Oh, that's a woman's way." To this Miss Stack very properly replied: "If you ere to do a woman's work you must learn to do it in

woman's way." There is an economic side to this work, too The hospitals are allotted 40 cents a day for each patient with which to buy milk and other food. The class is taught some of the principles of food buying; what things will be of most service that can be procured within the limits of that sum. All this instruction goes on side by side with the regular army training for the Hospital Corps, such as the litter and the ambulance drills. Now, men are enlisted direct for the Hospital Corps, while in the recent war all volunteers enlisted on the same basis and certain of them were picked out for this work. There is no diference in the requirements or the pay for this work from that of other privates. The corps gets about the same class of men. Its services in the far East are bound to be in great demand, according to all accounts, and there is no estimating the amount of good which Miss Stack's course

of instruction will have. Missing Albert Webber Found Drewned. Albert Webber, employed as a bartender by Mrs. Lucendia Carpenter at Beach Channel, Jamaica Bay, was missing a week ago, and yesterday morning John R. Vail found his body in the mud of Mott's Creek, near Rockaway Beach, The body was identified by means of an idenmarried, but the whereabouts of his wife are not known. In addition to the tag, a silver watch, a gold ring and \$1.78 in money were found in the pockets. The hody was removed to the Morgue at Far Rockaway.

Unconscious with a Ruptured Lung. A policeman found Henry Johnston unconscious on the sidewalk in Front street yesterday afternoon and sent him to GouverneuriHospital. His head was badly cut and at the hospital it was discovered that one of his lungs was ruptured. He was unable to tell how he had

Return of the Vanderbilts. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived in this city from Newport vesterday and went to their town house at 608 Fifth avenue. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt also arrived.

